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CRIMSON CLOVER SPECIAL

Wood's Crop Special

GIVING TIMELY INFORMATION AND PRICES OF SEASONABLE SEEDS

Published by T.W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen — Richmond, Virginia.

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JULY EDITION

1913.

Wood's Crop Special is issued monthly. No subscription price, but is mailed free each month to customers whose orders indicate a special interest in farming, gardening or trucking.

If any of our customers do not receive **Wood's Crop Special** regularly, and desire to do so, advise us and we will put your name on our regular mailing list.

Seasonable Notes

PLANT LATE POTATOES IN JULY. July is the best month for planting potatoes for late use, and to make first-class seed for next spring's planting. Planted at this time, they come in at a season of the year when it is not necessary, as with early potatoes, to market them at once, but they can be dug and stored, and sold or used during the winter as market conditions warrant. **The early varieties planted now** make excellent yields and good seed potatoes for next spring's planting. Some of the largest truckers depend for their principal spring plantings upon the seed grown and harvested late in the fall.

This section has a peculiar advantage in being able to plant for main crop potatoes in July, whereas it is entirely too late in the northerly and westerly sections. We advise the liberal planting of late potatoes, as they usually prove a very satisfactory and profitable crop.

SOJA BEANS can be safely and satisfactorily seeded for a forage and soil-improving crop all through the month of July. They make, if anything, a little quicker growth of forage than the cow peas, and as a nutritious forage and feeding crop are considered superior to cow peas, containing more muscle and fat-forming feed than the cowpea hay. They are very largely sown also in mixture with cow peas, and it makes a decided improvement where the cowpea crop is desired to be cut for a hay or forage crop. The Soja Beans not only help to hold up the cowpeas, thus enabling them to make a larger and better growth, but also enable the crop to be cut and cured to better advantage. The mixture, too, adds very materially to the feeding quality, as Soja Bean hay is superior in nutritive qualities to Cow Pea hay.

Soja Beans can be purchased at a less price than cow peas, and consequently there are decided advantages in seeding them in preference to cow peas at the present time.

The **HOLLYBROOK EARLY SOJA BEANS** which we offer are earlier to mature than the regular Mammoth Yellow Sojas, and are a particularly satisfactory and large-yielding kind, especially where it is desired to plant to harvest a crop of beans, and we recommend them very strongly to our customers.

COW PEAS can be sown to advantage all through July. They are very largely used to follow wheat, oats or other grain crops, and are also very satisfactorily sown at the last working of corn. We have had very satisfactory results on our own farms from sowing cow peas between the corn rows after the last working. Cow Peas not only benefit and increase the yield of corn by conserving the moisture in the soil, but when turned under later in the season make a decided improvement to the land.

Where cattle or hogs can be turned in after the corn is harvested, cow peas will furnish a most desirable feed, and if this is done, crimson clover can be sown to good advantage at the same time that the cow peas are put in, and will follow the cow peas with a fine winter and early spring grazing, or make a most satisfactory soil-improving crop for turning under the following season.

CRIMSON CLOVER is very reasonable in price this year, and the success of this crop, particularly the past season, should encourage largely increased seedings. Crimson Clover, in addition to its great value as a soil improver, makes a splendid winter cover crop and excellent grazing during the late fall, winter and early spring, and is one of the earliest, best and most nutritious crops that can be put in for cutting for early green feed.

Crimson Clover also makes a first class hay crop, provided it is cut just as it is coming into bloom, before the seed forms. It can be used for any of these purposes, grazing, early green feed or hay, and even then the condition and productiveness of the land will be improved to a wonderful extent wherever it is grown.

Increases corn productiveness wonderfully. Many of our best farmers are sowing crimson clover at the last working of corn, plowing the crop down end of the following April or early in May and planting corn again with increased yields each successive year.

As a winter, spring and early summer grazing crop, crimson clover is unsurpassed. A great many of our cattle raisers in this section depend upon crimson clover for their early grazing and fattening of sheep and cattle, until their regular pastures come in to use.

For truckers and market gardeners crimson clover saves fertilizer bills supplying humus and nitrogen to the soil, increasing productiveness and the quality of crops to a wonderful extent.

For dairymen, crimson clover is indispensable, furnishing the earliest green food or making a fine early nutritious hay crop. It increases the flow and quality of the milk as well as improving the butter, both in color and production.

Crimson Clover is usually sown at the rate of about 15 lbs. to the acre, during July, August or early in September. It is sown to the very best advantage at the last working of corn or other cultivated crops.

WINTER or HAIRY VETCH is rapidly increasing in popularity. It can be sown any time during July or August, with excellent and satisfactory results. It makes one of the largest yielding and most nutritious of winter forage crops that can be put in; also makes a splendid grazing and soil-improving crop. The vetches can be sown from July to November, and should be sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre with three-fourths to one bushel of winter or rust-proof oats or wheat. The oats or wheat help to hold the vetches off the ground, enabling them to make a better crop and making it more easy to harvest and cure properly.

We strongly recommend more extensive seedings of vetch by our customers, as our reports are most satisfactory in regard to the large yields of splendid hay or forage which they make, and the early seedings of vetch also furnish very liberal grazing during the winter and early spring, without detriment to the hay crop afterwards.

The Hairy Winter Vetch I sowed last fall from seed purchased from you has produced the most wonderful crop I have ever seen of any kind of forage. The rye with which it was sown grew to seven feet and more in height, but the vetch has buried it all beneath it until none of the rye is visible, and the vetch is one solid mass of purple turning now its color as the thousands of pods are forming, some with seed in them almost mature.

JAY H. NORTHUP, Lawrence Co., Ky., June 23, 1913.

SEASONABLE NOTES---Continued.

VELVET BEANS can be planted early in July and are the cheapest soil-improving and forage crop, cost of seed considered, that can be put in. It really only requires about a peck of seed to the acre. They are usually planted in rows five feet apart, dropping the beans about a foot apart in the rows. They make a very rapid and enormous growth, and soon cover the land wherever they are sown. On account of their large and heavy growth, it is difficult to cure them as a forage crop, and their best use is to let the vines and all be killed by frost and rot upon the ground before attempting to turn them under. Velvet Beans are also very largely used in the South as a cattle grazing and fattening crop, and with excellent and profitable results, and we believe that in this section they would also prove most desirable for this purpose. The cattle are turned into the velvet bean fields late in the fall, and fatten and thrive remarkably, grazing on the enormous mass of leaves and vines, and this is continued until late in the winter, with very satisfactory results.

GERMAN MILLET can be satisfactorily seeded any time up to the middle of July. It makes a most satisfactory summer hay crop, being nearly equal in feeding and nutritive value to timothy hay, when properly grown and cured. It is necessary, however, to sow this crop thickly for best results, and to cut it just as it is heading out, in order to make the best quality of hay. It should never be sown in less quantity than a bushel to the acre, and requires fairly good land to produce to best advantage. Millet matures its crop ordinarily in from six to eight weeks.

SORGHUMS can be sown any time up to middle of July for use either for continuous cutting green forage crop or to cut and cure as a dry forage crop for use during the winter, or for grazing purposes in the late summer and fall. The sorghums are not as easily cured, as millets or cow peas, and more care has to be used in cutting them and putting them away for dry feed. The Orange and Amber are the kinds used mostly for forage purposes.

THE SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM which we offer not only makes a larger growth and more nutritious forage, but makes a decidedly superior yield and quality of syrup. Syrup-making is coming into much greater vogue now than heretofore, and farmers who have been growing the Sugar Drip say that it not only makes a desirable syrup for home use, but the syrup can also be sold to good profit and advantage.

The Sugar Drip Sorghum is the only kind of cane anyone here cares to plant, as there is as much difference between Sugar Drip and other sorghums as there is between sorghum and old style Black Strap Molasses. Everyone that likes honey should raise Sugar Drip Sorghum. It is a good substitute for honey.

W. B. WARREN, Spotsylvania Co., Va., Feb 5 1913.

KAFFIR CORN makes an excellent summer forage or grazing crop. It stands hot, dry weather and will produce its crop under more adverse conditions than almost any other similar forage crop which you can put in. Kaffir corn is also very prolific in yield of grain which makes excellent feed for all kinds of poultry, and is also very nutritious for hogs and cattle; but for feeding to cattle, the grain requires to be ground or soaked before feeding. The seed is round in shape, about the same size as sorghums, and when sown for grazing or fodder, should be sown broadcast or put in with a grain drill at the rate of about 1 bushel per acre. For producing grain, it should be sown in rows 2½ feet apart, at the rate of 10 or 12 pounds per acre, dropping the seed so that it will be 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. When sown for grain, it should be cultivated the same as corn.

It is quite a frequent practice to sow **Kaffir Corn** or **Sorghum** with cow peas. This crop holds up the peavines and enables them to be cut and harvested to better advantage, and at the same time helps in their growth. Sorghum and Kaffir Corn are also quite generally sown with cow peas when it is desired to use them for grazing purposes. When sown with cow peas, sow at the rate of about one peck to the acre.

BUCKWHEAT has been much more largely sown in the South in recent years than heretofore, and on good land, and especially in our Piedmont and mountainous sections, makes a satisfactory and profitable grain crop. It is also quite largely sown for bees, as it blooms at a time when honey-producing blossoms in other crops are comparatively scarce. Buckwheat also cleans land from growth of weeds and leaves it in good condition for crops to follow.

Late Potatoes--A Profitable Crop.

The following are extracts from customers letters giving their experience with the Late Potato Crop.

The Early and Late Potatoes bought of you have made fine crops, especially the late Green Mountain. They were planted about July 1st and are nearly made, promising to make at least 200 bushels per acre, and that without special care in cultivation or fertilizer. They were planted after peas.

GEO. W. SETTLE, Floyd Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1912.

I beg to say that I want to compliment you upon the Sir Walter Raleigh Potatoes that you sent me for seed last year. In my section, we were the only ones who made any crop, as we had a very severe drought, but by watching the crop carefully, together with the fine seed that you sent me, we made about 150 bushels to the acre and sold them at \$1.00 per bushel. I will want enough seed this year for 20 acres, and will order them from you a little later.

W. A. CHENOWETH, Jefferson Co., Ala., March 5-12.

I raised the finest crop last summer of Red Bliss Potatoes, planted in July, that ever was seen in this neighborhood. I got the seed from you, so I want to get from you again this summer.

E. A. MOOSE, Catawba Co., N. C., March 5-12.

Those six barrels of Cobblers I got from you are growing fine. They are long ahead of those I got from other parties.

J. L. FRANCIS, Northampton Co., Va., 8-22-12.

I was interested in noting the difference in the way some cold storage potatoes and cellar-stored potatoes come up. I planted about two barrels of your cold storage Green Mountain and about half the quantity of Green Mountain that had been stored in the cellar all winter. My own potatoes were sound and seemed right in every way, but not over half of them came up, while with the cold storage potatoes it looked as though every one grew.—ALBERT R. BELLWOOD, Chesterfield Co. Va., 12-2-12.

Sowing of **DWARF ESSEX RAPE** can be satisfactorily made in July. Further seedings should be made during August and September, so as to furnish a continuous crop of this excellent green forage or grazing crop, which can be used to such good advantage for fattening both hogs and cattle.

RYE is quite largely and generally sown from July to November, both as a cover crop and for grazing, and to make good green feed, hay or grain crop early the following year. The seeding of rye is increasing rapidly throughout the South, as it can be sown to excellent advantage at any time at the last working of corn, cotton or other cultivated crops.

WINTER BARLEY also makes a desirable cover and grazing crop, and can be sown the same as rye. Barley stools out more and really makes better and more nutritious feed than rye, and its use is increasing all throughout the South, particularly for sowing at the last working of corn, cotton and other crops.

RUTA BAGAS can be sown to advantage during July and August. Turnips are better seeded towards the end of July or during August. A liberal supply of turnips should always be sown both for home use and to furnish nutritious feed during the winter, as they furnish a rich, juicy and nutritious food to take the place of green food at a time when this kind of food is especially appreciated.

Turnips are also quite generally sown for market during the fall, winter and spring, and are sometimes quite profitable grown for market purposes.

Snap Beans can be planted every two weeks throughout the summer for succession, and the advantage of planting these for late summer, and fall use is that they come in when other vegetables are scarce, and are very desirable, both for home use and for sale on our markets.

SOJA BEANS are growing in favor everywhere. They make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops that can be planted, and at the same time will produce a crop on poorer land even than cow peas. Soja Beans are also one of the best crops to clean up or civilize land, that we know of. They make dense shade and prevent the growth of weeds, and leave the land in excellent clean condition for crops that are to follow. For forage or soil-improving crops they should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about a bushel to the acre. Soja Beans are quite often planted with corn for ensilage purposes, and add materially to the feeding value of the corn when planted in this way.

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL

Preparation and Method of Seeding Crimson Clover.

The sowing of Crimson Clover in corn or other cultivated crops gives an ideal preparation. In fact, it is surer to get a stand in this way than if the land is freshly plowed and specially prepared, as freshly plowed land is usually too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply and not giving the little plant sufficient root-hold after it does start, and a good firm seed-bed is of prime importance to secure a good stand. When Crimson Clover is sown by itself, the best preparation is to prepare the land some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a rain to fall on the prepared soil before sowing the seed. As soon after a rain as the land is dry enough, a light harrow should be run over the soil, in order to break the crust; then sow the clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow. It this plan is followed out, it will almost invariably secure a good stand and good crop of Crimson Clover, no matter what the weather may be afterwards.

Wood's Poultry Food

| | 50-lb. bag. | 100-lb. bag. | 500-lb. lots per 100-lbs. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Wood's Poultry Grain Food . . . | \$1 00 | \$1 80 | \$1 75 |
| Wood's Scratch Food . . . | 1 00 | 1 85 | 1 80 |
| Hollybrook Chick Food . . . | 1 10 | 2 15 | 2 10 |
| Hollybrook Scratching Food . . . | 1 10 | 2 05 | 2 00 |
| Hollybrook Laying Food . . . | 1 10 | 2 15 | 2 10 |
| Hollybrook Growing Food . . . | 1 10 | 2 15 | 2 10 |
| Hollybrook Forcing Food . . . | 1 10 | 2 15 | 2 10 |
| Hollybrook Developing Food . . . | 1 10 | 2 15 | 2 10 |
| Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture . . . | 1 20 | 2 25 | 2 20 |
| Cyphers Chick Food . . . | 1 15 | 2 25 | 2 20 |
| Cyphers Scratching Food . . . | 1 10 | 2 10 | 2 05 |
| Cyphers Laying Food . . . | 1 10 | 2 15 | 2 10 |
| Cyphers Forcing Food . . . | 1 15 | 2 20 | 2 15 |
| Cyphers Developing Food . . . | 1 15 | 2 20 | 2 15 |
| Linseed Meal . . . | 1 10 | 2 00 | 1 90 |
| Wheat Bran . . . | 85 | 1 60 | 1 50 |
| Ship Stuff . . . | 85 | 1 60 | 1 50 |
| Gluten Meal . . . | 1 10 | 2 00 | 1 90 |
| Green Cut Alfalfa Meal . . . | 85 | 1 65 | 1 60 |
| Hollybrook Meat Scraps . . . | 1 60 | 3 00 | 2 90 |
| Poultry Bone, (3 sizes) . . . | 1 30 | 2 40 | 2 35 |
| Blood Meal . . . | 2 00 | 3 75 | 3 65 |
| Crushed Oyster Shells . . . | 40 | 60 | 55 |
| Granite Poultry Grit . . . | 40 | 65 | 60 |
| Mica Spar Cubical Grit . . . | 50 | 75 | 70 |
| Pin Head Oats . . . | 1 50 | 2 50 | 2 45 |
| Cracked Corn . . . | 90 | 1 65 | 1 60 |
| Kaffir Corn . . . | 90 | 1 75 | 1 70 |

White Field Peas For Poultry, bus. \$2.12 bags included; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$2.10 per bus.

Poultry Wheat, bus. of 60 lbs. \$1.15; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.12 per bus.

Buckwheat, bus. 48 lbs., \$1.15; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.10 per bus. sacks included.

Charcoal, in three grades; 2-lb. carton, 10c.; 50 lb. paper lined sacks, \$1.00

Our experiments have been extremely satisfactory with Hollybrook Chick Food, and we are at the present time posting in our Display Room a card with the following statement: "Hollybrook Chick Food will feed 100 chicks for the first twenty-one days at a cost of less than 5c. per day. This is all that we use for the first three weeks, except a little green food cut fine."

The Old Dominion Industrial Co., King William Co., Va.

Vegetable Plants

We have a nice lot of the following plants, ready now; all leading varieties.

| | Doz. | Per 100 | Per 1,000 |
|--|------|---------|-----------|
| Cabbage Plants . . . by express | | 25c. | \$2 00 |
| Hot-bed Tomato . . . | 10c. | 35c. | 3 00 |
| Transplanted Tomato . . . | 15c. | 75c. | 6 00 |
| Cauliflower Plants . . . | | 50c. | 4 00 |
| Lettuce Plants . . . | | 25c. | 2 00 |
| Sweet Potato Plants . . . | | 25c. | 2 00 |

Moon Vines, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Scarlet Sage, \$1.00 per dozen.

If plants ordered are to be sent by mail, add 5c. per dozen; 15c. per 100.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures.

MIXTURES NOS. 1 TO 5.

Specially prepared for **permanent Pastures**, but will also make large-yielding hay crops.

No. 1. For light, gravelly or sandy soils. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 18c.; 10-lb. lots, 16c. lb.; 100-lbs., 15c., per lb.

No. 2. For good loam soil. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 18c.; 10-lb. lots, 16c. lb.; 100-lbs., 15c. per lb.

No. 3. For heavy loam or clay soils. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 18c.; 10-lb. lots, 16c. lb.; 100-lbs., 15c. per lb.

No. 4. For moist bottom land. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 18c.; 10-lb. lots, 16c. lb.; 100-lbs., 15c. per lb.

No. 5. For wet bottom land. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 18c.; 10-lb. lots, 16c. lb.; 100-lbs., 15c. per lb.

MIXTURES NOS. 6 TO 9.

Specially prepared for permanent **meadows for hay crops** but will also make splendid pasturage.

No. 6. For light, gravelly or sandy soils. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 18c.; 10-lb. lots, 16c. lb.; 100-lbs., 15c. per lb.

No. 7. For good loam soil. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 18c.; 10-lb. lots, 16c. lb.; 100-lbs., 15c. per lb.

No. 8. For heavy loam or clay soil. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 18c.; 10-lb. lots, 16c.; 100-lbs., 15c.; per lb.

No. 9. For moist bottom land. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 18c.; 10-lb. lots, 16c. lb.; 100-lbs., 15c. per lb.

Park Meadow Mixture. We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 20c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 18c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 18c. per lb.

FERTILIZERS.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer. Recommended for all vegetable crops. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.80; per ton, \$27.00.

Standard Potato Fertilizer. Especially prepared for Irish and Sweet Potatoes. Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.60; per ton, \$25.00.

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer. A first-class fertilizer, specially adapted for spring sown grain and grass crops. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.30; per ton, \$22.00.

Standard High-Grade Trucker Fertilizer. High in analysis for quick results on vegetables. Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.00; per ton, \$39.00.

Standard Crop Grower. Apply on all farm crops, especially oats, grass and corn. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.10; per ton, \$20.00

LISTER'S STANDARD BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE. Made from an animal bone basis and gives splendid crop results. Bag of 167 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$28.00.

Mapes Vegetable Manure. Superior to Peruvian Guano for quick results on all vegetable crops. Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.25; per ton, \$42.00. For garden use, \$2.25 per 100 lb. bag.

Mapes Economical Potato Manure. Especially recommended for Irish Potatoes or any root crop. Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.65; per ton, \$36.00. For garden use, \$2.00 per 100-lb. bag.

Wood's Pure Animal Bone. A first-class article of pure bone. Bag of 167 lbs., \$3.00; per ton \$35.00.

THOMAS PHOSPHATE (or Basic-Slag.) This is coming into very general use for fertilizing land for both spring and fall crops. Per ton \$17.00; in 5 ton lots and over, \$16.50 per ton.

LAND PLASTER, per bag of 200-lb. 75c.; per ton, \$7.00.

KAINIT, per bag of 200 lbs. \$1.35 per ton, \$12.50.

The Implement Company, 1302 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Write for our Special Circular giving information about all **Seasonable Farm Implements, Cultivators, Land Rollers, Corn Planters, Grain Drills, Poultry Rabbit and Field Fencing, etc.** Circular mailed free, write for it and prices of any Farm Supplies required.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Price-List of Seasonable Field Seeds, July 7, 1913.

When sending orders at prices named here, please mention **Crop Special No. 507.**

The prices named below are our prices at this date. Prices on Field Seeds are always subject to market fluctuations. We always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest ruling prices on date order is received. If prices decline, we give our customers the benefit of it. If they advance, we charge the advanced prices. In case customers desire to limit us to filling order at prices quoted on any particular date they will kindly so state on order, or mention date and number of Wood's Crop Special upon which the order is sent.

Terms on all Field Seeds, net cash. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their order, or name business references, as customary before opening new accounts.

Cotton bags holding 2½ bushels 22c. each extra.

| Crimson Clover. | | In 5-bus. lots, per bus. | Per bus. |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------|
| Choice | | 3 60 | 3 65 |
| Trade Mark | | 3 75 | 3 80 |
| WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON, Trade M. | | 4 70 | 4 75 |

Cow, or Field Peas

Our Cow Peas and Soja Beans are recleaned free from hulls and immature seed, superior both in cleanliness and quality and of tested germination. Put up in uniform bags, 2 to 2½ bushels to the bag.

Cow Peas are scarce and indications are for higher prices.

| Price includes bags. | | 5-bus. lots and over, per bus. | Per bus. |
|---|--|--------------------------------|----------|
| Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans | | \$2 15 | \$2 20 |
| Mixed Cow Peas | | 2 30 | 2 35 |
| Black | | 2 50 | 2 55 |
| Red Ripper | | 2 55 | 2 60 |
| Taylor | | 2 60 | 2 65 |
| New Era | | 2 65 | 2 70 |
| Brabham | | 2 95 | 3 00 |
| Groit | | 3 20 | 3 25 |
| Large Blackeye | | 2 95 | 3 00 |
| Early Ramshorn Blackeye, per peck \$1.10 | | 3 50 | 3 55 |
| Gallivant or Lady Pea, Qt. 25c.; peck \$1.25 | | 3 90 | 4 00 |
| Rice, Qt. 25c.; " 1.25 | | 3 90 | 4 00 |
| SOJA BEANS. Mammoth Yellow | | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Hollybrook Early | | 1 95 | 2 00 |
| Brown | | 2 20 | 2 25 |
| Black | | 2 95 | 3 00 |
| Early Green | | 3 20 | 3 25 |
| Extra Early Wilson | | 3 20 | 3 25 |
| VELVET BEANS. Brown Speckled | | 3 00 | 3 10 |

| Clover Seed. | | Stock mark. | Purity | Per bus. in 5-bus. lots | Per bus. of 60 lbs. |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Red Clover, Trade M. | | | | | \$13 25 |
| Alfalfa, Trade Mark | | Aiken | 98% | lb. 16c. | 8 90 |

We are temporarily sold out of Mammoth or Sapling Clover and Alsike Clover, and will not have a further supply of these seeds until the new crops come in, early in August.

| Grass Seed. | | Bags included except on Timothy and Herds | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| Grass, which are | | Lbs. to bushel, | Per bus. in 5-bus. lots |
| 22c. each extra. | | | Per bus. |
| Timothy, Choice | | 45 | \$2 65 |
| Trade Mark | | " | 2 75 |
| Orchard Grass, Choice | | 14 | 1 75 |
| Trade Mark | | " | 1 85 |
| Tall Meadow Oat, Choice | | 11 | 1 75 |
| Trade Mark | | " | 1 85 |
| Ky. Blue, Trade Mark | | 14 | 1 85 |

| Herds Grass or Red Top. | | 100-lb. lots, per lb. | 10-lb. lots, per lb. | Per lb. |
|--|--|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Choice | | 13½c. | 14c. | 15c. |
| Trade Mark | | 14½c. | 15c. | 16c. |
| Paspalum Dilatatum or Dallis Grass | | 30c. | 32c. | 35c. |
| Bermuda Grass | | | 63c. | 65c. |
| Johnson Grass, per lb. 12c.; per 100-lb. lots, 10c. per lb. | | | | |
| Meadow Fescue, lb. 15c.; 10-lb. lots, 13c. lb. 100-lb. lots, 12c. lb. | | | | |

| Millet. | | 2½ bus. cotton sacks 22c. each extra. | Per bus. in 5-bus. lots and over. | Per bus. |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| German, Choice | | | \$1 25 | \$1 30 |
| German, Tennessee-grown, Trade Mark | | | 1 40 | 1 45 |
| Hungarian | | | 1 30 | 1 35 |
| Pearl, or Cat-tail, per lb. 10c.; 10-lb. lots, 8c. per lb.; 100-lb. and over, 7c. per lb. | | | | |

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES.

| | Per bbl. sack (11 peck) 165 lbs. | Per bbl. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| Northern Rose | \$2 95 | \$3 10 |
| Irish Cobbler | 3 70 | 3 85 |
| Red Bliss Triumph | 3 10 | 3 25 |
| White Bliss | 3 55 | 3 70 |

BUSHEL PRICES OF POTATOES. For varieties priced at \$3.10 to \$3.25 per barrel, \$1.30 per bushel; \$3.25 to \$3.60 per barrel, \$1.40 per bushel; \$3.60 to 3.85 per barrel, \$1.50 per bus.

Potatoes for Late Planting.

We will book orders at the above prices for shipment up to July 15th. For delivery from July 15th, up to July 31st, 25c. per barrel advance over above named prices. Book your orders now if you wish to be sure of obtaining the kind you want, as our stock of some kinds is limited.

| Seed Oats. | | Prices include sacks. |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | | In 10-bus. lots, per bus. |
| Appler | | \$.75 |
| Red Rust Proof | | 65 |

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. Price per lb. 10c.; 10-lb. lots, 8c. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over, 7c. per lb.

VETCHES—Hairy Winter, per lb. 10c.; 25 lb. lots, 9c. per lb.; 100 lb. lots, 8½c. per lb.

BEGGAR WEED, per lb. 40c.

NAVY BEANS, per qt. 15c.; peck 90c.; bus. \$3.00

SUNFLOWER.—Mammoth Russian, per lb. 10c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8c. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 7c. per lb.

Sorghum

| Prices include sacks. | | In 5-bus. lots and over. | Per bus. |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------|
| Early Amber (for fodder) peck | | 40c. bus. 50 lbs., | \$1 20 |
| Sugar Drip (for syrup) | | " 70c. | 1 90 |
| Yellow Milo Maize | | " 70c. | 1 90 |
| Kaffir Corn, white | | " 50c. | 1 20 |
| Evergreen Broom Corn | | " 60c. | 2 00 |

Buckwheat. Cotton bags holding 2½ bus. 20c. extra. Japanese per bus. of 48 lbs., \$1 25

| | Per bus. in 10-bus. lots and over. | Per bus. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| WINTER RYE | \$.90 | \$ 92 |
| WINTER BARLEY (new crop) | 85 | 88 |

Lawn Grass Seed.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. The best for beautiful, green, velvety lawns—all the year round—where proper care and attention can be given. Per quart, 25c., if to be sent by mail, 30c. 4 lbs., for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs. lots and over 19c. per lb.

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass. Lb. 25c. 5-lb. lots and over 20c. per lb.; bus. of 20 lbs. \$3.75; 100-lb. lots and over, 17c. lb.

Wood's Lawn Enricher. A Splendid lawn fertilizer for applying either at time of seeding, or as a top-dressing on old lawns. Price, 5-lb. package 25c.; 10-lb. package 40c., 25-lb. bag 90c.; 100-lb. bag \$3.00; per ton, \$48.00.

Seed Sowers.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------|--------|
| Cyclone Seed Sower | each | \$1 50 |
| Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower | " | 2 75 |